fore they had heard a word of testimony.

clared the policy of their party right.

When you vote their ticket you declare

something. From time to time the ablest

men of the Republican party have come

forward with protest against their ex-

Western plains grample down their lead

What is it to me whether

country as candidate for that office, no

matter how strong the connections of duty

and fitted with most serious convictions in

I would not believe, and repel with scorn

any attack on my opponent that should as-

sume he did not know what was right

As God looks into my heart, I cannot

ing in virtue in other respects

country: who could see its greatness and

think of its future, and not tremble and

offer fervent prayers that he might have

wisdom above man's wisdom to guide him

Mr. Seymour alluding to the sas of the

ountry said there is no doubtful man who

ooks into the future in view of the prece-

dent that have been set the violence that

has driven men from their seats in Con-

gress and the attempt to destroy the

representative system of our government.

to a great peril. Why is the Union they

have made with the South, made in honor

of the dead, and the living they would bind with manacles of iron—a dead South

We need the prosperity of the South to

elp bear our great burdens. There has

not been a blow struck at the prestrated

South that does not strike every cornfield

Ohio. It used to buy your corn and

pork. It used to go to market when it was

converted into the products of the North.

The war stopped that and you were greatly

nature had covered their graves with green

grass and beautiful flowers to show us that

nature had left no trace of violence done.

So poor, fallen human nature should imi-

tate this divine example and wipe out the

traces of passion and hate in the minds of

American people. [Cheers.] Union, made

with usurpations, inequalities and dangers,

is not the Union our soldiers fought for

CANADA.

Extensive Postoffice Robberies

Toronto, Oct. 27 .- Extensive robberies

luring the past few weeks. No trace o

The reported compromise effected

press robbers is incorrect. The case

WASHINGTON.

Start to Mexico.

NEW YORK, October 27,-A Washing

ton disputch says there is considerale com

ment there on the fact that General Rose-

crans, who was expected to leave for Mex-

ico on the 23d, did not sail, but is still in

New York. It is now over four months

since he was confirmed and more than a

month since he received his instructions,

and still be delays. It looks as though we

were to have a repetition of the halting

action of his predecessor-Campbell, Gen-

eral Longstreet, who expected to accompa-

weeks for that purpose, returned here to-

ording to the provisions of the law.

SOUTH CAROLIVA.

Extensive Rewards Offered by th

Governor.

CHARLESTON, October 27,-Governo

cott, of South Carolina, has issued a proc

has been received that Samuel Murtishaw

and William Fittsgerald were the murder-

ers of the negro Lee Nance, and offers a re-

for their apprehension and delivery in iail

OREGON.

tion of Radical Members.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27 .- The Repul

House without a quorum. No appropria-

WEST VIRGINIA.

A Republican Paper Claims a Repub

lican Victory.

WHEELING, Oct. 27 .- The Intelligence

are official and show a Republican major-

ity of 4054. The twenty remaining coun-

ties to hear from are small and sparingly

settled, and it is stated gave a net Republi

can impority of nearly a thousand in 1866

Wheeling Hill this afternoon,

The Republicans will fire a salute from

SPAIN.

Ceneral Prim's Letter Favoring a Con-

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 .- A Paris letter of

ment at the impatience of that portion of

to everthrow a dynasty three hundred-

this morning publishes returns from

tion bill passed. Great excitement i

lican members of the House of Represen

The Legislature-Revolutionary

with proof to convict.

smation, in which he says: Information

Gen. Resecrans not in a Hurry to

now under examination at Sandwich

them has yet been discovered.

connection with the postoffice have been

that was a union of hearts and hands.

and not feel that our country is on the road

n a place like this?

to a living North.

regard to the sacredness of the trust.

on honored and boasted was a man who Radicals Still Claiming West had more honorable power than any monarch in the world, dragged before a

Virginia. o The Condition of Spanish Af-

A Letter from General Prim.

fairs.

Governor Seymour at Columbus, Ohio.

The Oregon Legislature.

### COLUMBUS.

Arrival of Governor Seymour COLUMBUS, OHIO, Oct. 27,-Governor Seymour arrived at 2 P. M. to-day, and was received at the depot by an immense crowd. He is now speaking in Capitol

The remarks of the distinguished speaker in reference to the national finances, were substantially the same as those made at Cleveland and Chicago. He spoke of the unjust distribution of funds between the shall stay in private life or go to the performance of the duties from which East and West, and Ohio has nearly 3,000-000 people and is entitled to nearly one tenth of the whole amount. If she cannot take her amount of men from New me say that no man ever stood before the York and New England to enjoy privilege they would have brought their capital here and you would have to-day, 3,000,000 in circulation; you would not only have had his currency to buy produce but this additional capital all the year round for business incis wants more currency than you, and the has only about ten million, while Massachusetts with half the population of Illinois has fifty million, though they do not think of a man, I care not how wantwant carrency there because the business in Massachusetts is not carried on, and who could look at the vast interests of this never was, with currency. They know they do not want it because you want it from them to pay interest. Enough. You get it. Let us see why the men of Illinois

find the value of produce put down. The great mass of the currency is placed under the control of mord centers, chifley of Wall Street. In consequence of concentration, these men borrow large sums, withdrawn from the market, locked up, for the purpose of making money scarce. That knocks down stocks; it knocks -down property; they want to buy, perchance your corn; you can't get money; they have means to buy when ready, and make monstrous speculations; they are doing it to-day in New York for the purpose of putting down railroad stocks, and in doing that putting down your corn and pork. We see these evils because the government did what was clearly unfair to distributing this circulation. What has been the result? You think you are free and independent citizens o Ohio, perhaps you are for some purposes, but you will find speculative power arising from this bad legislation which steps into your fields and warehouses and stacks and strikes down the products of your labor, that is a large reduction from your independence. It shows you and us that when or beef, or pork, currency is needed here. In the winter it rolls into New York, "the banker goes to a speculator and offers to toan him money at a low interest. You may ten or twelve per cent, interest, because you have to borrow of the East, when in New York it is five or six per cent. The speculator takes it; buys up this very property which has been cut down in value by holding it; puts up the price against the laborer of the East so high it cannot be purchased, and is not

get out of the way until your next crops Every man who desires to go into this election doing his duty to himself and country, can trace this thing for himself. was distributed. Did they distribute your quotas for men to go to battle the same way? Oh no, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana had a hard rule applied, by which they tion, because they did not make population the basis, but able-bodied men. For the first time in the world, our New England friends were exceedingly modest. They declare that you were much more ablebodied people than they were. Mr. Seymour continued at length upon the great injustice done the West by the party in

He then goes on to show the means adopted to carry out this unequal distribution saying how does it happen that during the past eight years we find the burthers and privilege of the government are so unequally distributed; there has been a policy at Washington for the last six or seven years to sectionalize the power. Let me

show you how this is done. You know when we formed our Constitution we said we would keep alive State rights. To do this, are we to let the smallest States have as Many Senators as the largest? Their was meant for their protection, and, above all, to show more clearly that this was a limited partnership, eternal us the hills during this time, but imited none the less now. How has that festure of our government been so produce these great evils? Look at the Senate. A majority of the people of the United States live in | night. He expressed his belief that Genes, New York, Pennslyvania, eral Rosecrans would not go to Mexico at Obio, Himois, Kentucky, Missouri, Wisconsin and Michigan, they have eighteen Senators. The people of Ohio agree to thateo logg as the fair working of our incording to the original com. pact, but when it is made to invade your ights, you ought not to approve of it.

When this government puts power into the hands of States, then fills the Senate with sham States without population, and gives it acoutrosover your affairs which does not rightfully belong to it, that is injustice to a majority of the people of this country The Senators from the Western States not seeing the bearing of it voted for it because it is said they wanted to vote down President Johnson, and by these measures the e ade of Ohio, nearly three millions, have

practically disfranchised. Two men siffing in the Senate of the United States from the State of Floridaone who went from the State of New York, an unknown man, and the other from some other quarter-do not represent the white people of that State, nor the negroes either, for the latter do not know there is a Senate, yet these men cast their votes with Senators from the great central States. It is not merely a wrong done the people of Florida, but it is a wrong done to you when two such men become rulers,

Add up there States, there are ten or twelve Senators sent there to fortify a party in political power who have no constit Where are the force millions of Ohio, the four millions of New York? Where are the majority of an American people in this body? What next has been done? They have gone and increased power in that hody until you have no voice The Senate. In a large manner you have voice according to population in the election of President. They have taken from him all. power of removal; they have taken the executive power as far as they could, and have given it to a body that does not repre-

sent you in any such degree. My Republican friends you may b pleased with this a little. You may think t accures in cline yourself and friends but is this wise statesmanship, is this farsighted, is this looking down the future to the time that will surely come when you will have interests conflicting with states? I could detain you here a long the 12th inst, says that General Prim has while to show you how step by step the addressed a letter to the Paris Journal Executive power has been absorbed. In Legondois, thanking it for the sympathy it another way it absorbed the House of Rep- has shown for the popular movement in resculatives. We have a great deal of pat- | Spain. The General expresses autonishronage. There are 60,000 office-holders. The Senate controls all that the President | the French press, which considers that cannot get rid of. It has become the cen- | Spain is not setting to her work fast enough, tral power to a greater degree than it ever | and adds, eight days were sufficient for us

The House of Representatives are in no years old, and to establish a new governsmall degree dependent upon the Senate. ment, we shall not delay now to consolit The terms of Senators are longer, fewer, date our position through a Constituen, and so fortified that popular changes can't | Assembly on the basis of our programme remove them. They have taken power which is known to you. All shall then from the President whom you elected for have succeeded. In attaining the political four years; have made him to-day what he idea of cotemporary Spain, namely a gst in the chair of Washington, the Chief | compatible with that kind of government | demands are complied with,

ESTABLISHED MARCH 30, 1835.

Magistrate of the country, who heretofore INCIDENT AND ACCIDENT. New York, Oct. 27.—It is rumored that a defict of a hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars has been discovered in ribunal that had decided his sentence bethe public accounts on the Province of

Voice, "That's so," and loud cheering.] Boston, Oct. 27 .- The Presidency o Look at these acts of Congress for your-selves, and see the changes that have been Hartford College has been offered Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody, the College preacher, wrought in the structure of the governand he is considering whether to accept it ment to carry power in every instance to that body which does not represent the people of this country. My Republican friends, it is our desire for you by your ballot NEW YORK, Oct. 27 .- Two men named sarrard and Carr, were arrested on the eamer City of Cork, from England, when about to exercise one of the most charged with embezzlement at Manches ter. They were taken before Judge Wil-kins and remanded. Judge W. decided sacred duties of American citizenship, to say you approve of this. [Cries, no, no.] that the affidavit of the Chief of Police re-The resolutions which placed my oppociting that he had received a cable tele nent in nomination did not declare his sengram directing their arrest, was sufficient timents. They declared their own; ac-

for their detention until the arrival from England of detectives. Gen. Blair arrived to-day, and speaks a Tammany Hall to-night. London, Oct. 27 .- Slight shocks earthquake felt in various places in Cork

cuses, but have been trampled down as a maddened heard of buffaloes on the county, Ireland, yesterday. DUBLIN, Oct. 27:- The house of Mr ers if they stay for a minute in their head-Vigmore, near Cork, was entered last night long course, one after another have gone by a body of men, and a quantity of arms lown until no man dares to protest any and ammunition carried away. The culprits were supposed to be Fenians. Are you ready, my Republican friends PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 27 .- The inaugu

to give a new impulse to this? Think of the result. I stand before you perhaps as ration of Dr. McCash, President Princton College, was attended by an immense con an individual more concerned than any course of graduates and friends of the man, except my opponent College. It was the largest number of alumni ever gathered. San Francisco, Oct. 27 .- Sharp earthnake shocks at midnight. Considerable right. No damage. MEMPHIS, Oct. 27.—At a negro barbecus every thoughtful man must shrink. Let

Crittenden county, Arkansas, several of them got into an altercation which rethat forced him into this position who was sulted in two of their number being shot and killed. John Pepper, a private watchman, and his wife were indicted to-day by the Grand Jury for cruelty to an orphan girl named

Mary Smith, about twelve years of age, by

burning her some dozen times with a rec

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

hot poker on the face and arms.

A. New Lease to be Given the Freed men's Bureau-An Attempt to Conciliate Massachusetts Radicals-The Distillation Question.

Special to the Louisville Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.-It is generally understood that an attempt will be made at the next session of Congress to have the Freedmen's Bureau continued for at least another year from the first of next January. Gen. Howard's report to the effect that the condition of the freedmen will not admit of its discontinuance is considered the entering wedge. The Radical party is too sensible of the assistance rendered by the Freedmen's Bureau officials in the present canvass to dispense with them, and these latter appreciate the perquisites of their positions too highly to fail to furnish pretexts for the continuance of the bureau indefinitely. The increase of the burdens of the people thereby is a secondary consideration, or is not considered at all.

I said, being Governor of New York, let us show the people of the The Military State Agent has just efwest that we sympathize with them in their feeted a special settlement of the Massachusetts war claims, and has realized for As Governor of New York, I recomled the Legislature to carry products the State \$201,000 in addition to \$670,000 oall, free on canals. The war ending, you allowed several months ago. All the had the right to ask that your market items making these amounts had once hould be given back to you. It could not been disallowed, but Massachusetts loye done to the full extent, but these people alty has to be propitiated, so the questried to begin work again. The war was tion was reconsidered and the money al over, the dead were buried and the God of

Secretary McCull och and Commissioner Rollins have had a conference on the mooted question as to whether distillers can redistil whisky in their own distilleries. The law says no redistillation shall be done within six hundred feet of a distillery, and if the letter of the law is adhered to many of the Western distillers will be compelled to suspend operations. The Committee of Ways and Means did not intend this construction to be placed upon the law when the bill was framed. It is probable that the question will be submitted to Attorney General Evarts, as

the two officials named have not yet de-

discovered. A package of tifteen registered cided the point. The Union Pacific Railroad Company letters sent from here last week, by the Grand Trunk railroad is missing, "This have cars running over eight hundred and mackage is the third that has been stolen sixty miles of their line. Government bonds have been issued for seven hundred and eighty miles, and the President has signed the necessary order for making tween the Express Company and the Exout and delivering those for the next twenty miles. The Commissioners have accepted eight hundred miles of the road and the necessary order has also been signed for the examination of the next twenty-mile section.

The prominent members of the New York bar have tendered Attorney General Evarts a complimentary dinner which has been accepted, and the dinner

### is to be given some time next month.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Two hundred German emigrants arrived n Galveston on the 17th inst. The Episcopal Convention in New York will adjourn next Thursday. Hon. George Bliss, formerly a member ny him, and has been in New York several f Congress from the fourteenth Ohio

day and will leave for Lynchburg to district, died Sunday at Wooster, The construction of the Union Pacific railroad bridge over the Mississippi river at Council Bluffs, has been commenced Commissioner Rollins has decided that The executors of the late President notel and restaurant keepers, whose sales schanan have contracted for the erecof liquors amount to over \$25,000 per ion of a monument over his remains, at year, shall place themselves in the categor f wholesale dealers, and must therefore

xhibit the sign of wholesale dealers, ac An English journal speaks of Lors Stanley as the most hard-headed, most industrious, and most dispassionate of Cabinet Ministers.

There is a rumor affoat in Paris that Patti is already dissatisfied with the appendage to the title she has married, and s about to demand a divorce. Hon. James Brooks has received the

nanimous nemination from the Democratic organizations in the eigth district ward of twenty-five hundred doliars each

Henry D. Christain, a government detective, was murdered and robbed of his watch and some money, in St. Louis, Friday night last. In New York, last week, 213 infants

vere allowed to take their first squint at daylight. There were 369 deaths and marringes. Saturday is the popular day for mar rving in Paris. This gives them all day tatives of Oregon resigned. The Governor accepted their resignations. This leaves the

unday to think over the awful step jus taken. The drummer boy of the Rappahannock, who eloped some time ago with

some celat and a girl, is now a happy The New York Court of Appeals has rendered a decision that suicide does not necessarily invalidate a policy of life in-

urance. thirty-three counties, the majority of which John Morrissey, Fernando Wood and S S. Cox have been nominated for Congress, in New York, for the fifth, ninth and sixth districts respectively. It is reported in Washington that the overnor of South Carolina will shortly

> ern counties of his State, and call the militia into active service. The Maine Railroad Comhave furnished their examination of the Grand Trunk, and petitioned the Supreme Indicial Court for an injunction on the

declare martial law in five of the west-

General James Magoffin died at San Anonio, Texas, a few days ago, of dropsy, aged seventy one. He was a Colone luring the Mexican war, ex-Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, is a brother of the leceased

The Sydney authorities state that the hooting of Prince Alfred was the result of a deeply laid plot that has been discovered, the details of which will soon be made public.

Radical officials at Washington carry on their electioneering assessment with a ought never have been for honor and digni- really Constitutional Monarchy, founded high hand, and threaten employes in the ty of the American people, you saw him who upon the most extended and liberal basis departments with dismissal unless these

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1868.

The woolen mill of James Armstrong, at Germantown, near Philadelphia, was lestroyed Sanday night by fire. The building, machinery and stock are a total

Last Sanday night, a fire at Union Point, in the suburbs of Memphis, destroyed eight tenement houses, leaving ten families, all laboring people, houseess. The fire was caused by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp. Meigs, the Quartermaster General, has issued a circular of instructions to the

officers in charge of the cemeterial operations, in which he censures the extravagant outlay of money in decorating the Representatives of the various express ompanies are in session in New York. Their object is said to be the formation of

a co-operative society. The controversy between Secretary McCulloch and Commissioner Rollins on the whisky question, has ended for the resent, by referring the matter to the Attorney General. In the Protestant Episcopal Convention

on Saturday, an amendment to the canons was adopted, allowing clergymen to offisiate outside of their parishes. A firm in Middlebury, Vermont, have btained a verdict of \$5000 in the Circuit Court at Rutland, against the Hart-ford Live Stock Insurance Company, for insurance on their blooded buck, which

died not long since. Frederick Reepenock, a German actor, loped from Detroit with the daughter of a prominent lawyer a few days ago. He has a wife and a lot of children in Chi-

Wendell Phillips has chosen, as the ubject of his lecture next Tuesday evening, in the Parker Fraternity course Boston, the following expressive title After Grant-What? Harry Choate, Fred. Ackerman and Anthony Honing, received the prizes,

first, second and third, respectively, in the late Ohio billiard tournament held in An old architect in Paris has invented universal alphabetical piano, in which children can be taught instantaneously to read, to calculate and play music. This

nteresting and ingenious instrumen costs only six francs. Mr. Matlock, mail agent on the Coving on and Lexington railroad, was severely njured last week by a fall from a mai

car at the round-house in Covington. A new kind of cotton is being raised Mecklenburg. It is called "wool cotton," and is nearly the color of wool. It is said by cotton dealers to be a superior

Rev. Wm. Stevens Perry, of Connecticut, has been chosen historiographer to the Protestant Episcopal Church, vice Rev. Dr. Hawkes, deceased.

A decree of the Madrid Revolutions Junta announces that it is devising means to provide employment" for artisans out of work; another decree changes the names of the principal streets, thus, the Plaza Isabella is to be they call them down there in their expressive, them down there in their expressive, then down there in their expressive, the principal streets, thus, the Plaza Isabella is to be a principal streets, thus, the Plaza Isabella is to be a principal streets, thus, the Plaza Isabella is to be a principal streets. d'Oriente is to be changed to l'laza de la Marina. C. A. Campin, general emigrant agent

for the West, at Columbus, Ohio, reports | States soldiers enough at the South to the arrival of 769 emigrants there during keep the people entirely "contented," he weeking last Saturday night, who will ocate as follows: Ohio, 93; Missouri, 241; Illinois, 115; Indiana, 47; Kentucky, 51; Tennessee, 60; Wisconsin, Iowa, 32; Michigan, 43. Mr. Comin reports that 179,165 emigrants arrived t the port of New York from January 1868, to October 14, mostly from the ierman States.

Yance rogues have invented and put n practice a method of robbing cars, which is novel. At a favorable point they grease the track, and while the loomotive is slipping and struggling to get along with its load, they break open a would not treat them like boys, and call reight car and tumble out boxes and barrels and whatever they can find to their liking. The night being chosen for the ourpose, the stolen goods are not noticed | the North that they fought you in the ov the conductor of the train, whose attention is occupied with the unexpected detention of his train.

SEYMOUR IN INDIANA. Journey Through the State-A Hoosier Welcome-Grand Reception at In dianapolis.

Special to the Louisville Courier Indianapolis, Oct. 26,-On the arrival the special train from Michigan City, at half-past five o'clock, bringing Gov. seymour, a salute of thirty-seven guns was fired, and our next President was escorted by a large committee in cars ringes, from the depot to the Palmer

He was met at Lafayette by a committee of the prominent Democrats of the State. Along the route immense crowds were gathered at the stations, who greeted him with enthusiastic cheers, and at several points he made short speeches. The announcement of his arrival was followed by the wildest demonstration of enthusiasm, and it was with the utmost lifficulty that our grand old chieftain

reached his hotel from the carriage. From every window of the hotel flags were loating, and a band of music was playg as the carriages drove up. One of the most magnificent demontrations the Hoosier capital has ever seen now at the height of its glorious proress. The streets in every direction are locked with great moving masses of exited citizens, and bonfires and rockets are lighting them up on all hands. The entinet office is handsomely illuminated.

nd in every part of the city business ouses and residences are brilliantly An immense double torchlight proces on, moving rapidly and in close order, s passing through the principal streets, nd in its center is the carriage with lovernor Seymour, which is drawn by our white horses.

The rink where Governor Seymour was speak is already so densely crowded | marking that the lucky individuals therein that it has become necessary to substitute the Courthouse vard, and great crowds are now moving toward it from every direction Democracy is everywhere jubilant and confident.

The Radical demonstration Saturday ight was the most signal failure of the mpaign, and is looked upon as a more mificant indication of what is to come November. The Democrats claim 7000 majority in

the State on a fair vote, and will make a SECOND DISPATCH.

Indianapolis, October 26 .- Governor eymour, after speaking at the Courtouse, addressed another monster gathing in the Statehouse yard. He was verywhere received with the wildest en-Hon, Francis Kernan, of New York, and Hon. B. Ryan, candidate for State

Freasurer, also spoke at the Statehouse. Governor Seymour is now being serenaded at the Palmer House. A delegation is here from St. Louis, t nvite him to that city, and an effort is also being made to effect an appointment at Cincinnati. The number of persons on the streets.

with those who took part in the demonstration, is estimated at 15,000. Wendell Phillips recently spoke of General Grant, to a writer in the Indepedent, as follows: "I do not say there may not be emergencies so severe as would compel me to vote for a man who sometimes got drunk; but I say that the people have the right to ask a public man whether he does drink or not, so that

they may give their vote intilligently. What I charged publicly on Grant his

MR. ADAMS AT THE SOUTH.

NASHVILLE UNION AND AMERICAN.

MASHVILLE UNION AND AMERICAN, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER

What He Saw and What He Thinks On his return last week, John Quincy Adams addressed an impromptu meeting at the place of his residence. He said MR. PRESIDENT, MY FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS: You must not expect me to make a speech, for I have none to make -in fact I have got none made-but as look around me and see many friendly and familiar faces, it occurs to me that after all I should like to say a few words in an off-hand and friendly way as one neighbor talks to another about the experience I have had in the course of the last two or three weeks. As you all know I have made a little trip to the South during that time. I wished to see what a reconstructed State was, and I went to South Carolina for that purpose. have come back with this convictio though I do not know how the other onservative citizens of the Union may cel about it, I never intend to stop, to relax for one moment in the heartiest, most earnest and most honest efforts I can make to remove all such "blessings" as reconstruction from the necks of every one of my fellow-citizens. [Loud applause.] The issue in this campaign to me is simply this and nothing more. Reconstruction, as you know, is the Radical

suddenly be deprived of the franchise and

in their place it was bestowed upon a set

of men who were entirely ignorant of the

value and responsibility of the voting

power, who knew nothing about any of

he principles in regard to which they

were voting. Suppose such a class of

men were to be put over you, of course

you would not like it; you would feel

incomfortable and disagree, and you

would not suffer their rule if you could

help it. Yet this is precisely the condi-

tion in which South Carolina is to-day.

the people were left to themselves, would

have no thore chance of holding the offices

Britain in place of Queen Victoria, if I

were to go to England to-morrow.

places by the bayonets of United States

soldiers. And as there are not United

nor enough to make the government

in order to support these thoroughly "Democratic" and "Republican" govern-

ments, and that is reconstruction! My

Southern Democratic friends down there

greeted me in a way which I shall never

eration, the order which they showed

in welcoming any Northerner, especially

there and say to them a kind word-who

them Rebels, traitors, miserable rascals

or villains-went to my heart. They

asked me to say to my fellow-citizens at

war; they believed that they were right;

that they fought you as hard as they

could : and when the war was done that

they frankly abandoned that they had

fought for. They said that we had

whipped them; we had conqured what

we demanded during the war, and they

were ready to give it up. They would

ight no longer, and all they asked was

riendship and kindness. What they

desired from us at the North was

mercy, the hand of kindness, good fellow-

ship and brotherly love. | Loud applause.

They want no more contest, no more il

blood; they merely want to shake hands,

saying : We fought, and now the fight is

done let us be friends. That is the feel-

ing of the mass of the whole people I met

at the South. I saw no unkindness, no

sort of feeling indicating unkindness

towards any of the people at the

North. That they may be treated in

decency and kindness they do ask, and

that is what I pray of every one of you

to labor for. Applause. It is the

thing, it seems to me, that we need

here at the North as much as they do at

the South. All that they ask, and all

that the Democratic party at the North

seek to accomplish is that we may be

allowed to come together once more in

peace and amity: that this incubus of re-

once more may feel-North as well a

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

f the \$3,000,000,000 which we owe, or

sted all over the country, we would recom-

SENATORS.

Cameron, Pennsylvania .... 3 Chandler, Michigan

system of government.

paid in gold

forgan,

herman, (

ive, Nevada-

roy, Kansas.

prague, Rhode Island......

Blaine, Maine Broomall, Pennsylvania

Sutler, Massachusetts
olfax, Indiana
ovode, Pennsylvania
awes, Massachusetts

arlield, Ohio...... agersoll, Illinois.....

Kelly, Pennsylvania-Logan, Illinois-Schenck, Ohio

tevens, Pennsylvania...... Vashburne, Illinois....... irant, U. S. bond candidate.

"Untaxed bond hid away.

Spoons and silver plate. Horses and bonds. Have bonds.

ian, Indiana-

Massachusetts....

REPRESENTATIVES.

Nebraska...

from Massachusetts, who would go down

The

forget to my dying day. The kindness, the warmth, the consid-

thoroughly "Democratic," so every day

or two they are calling for more soldier

and confidence. The consequence of

Laughter. And these officials having

She is governed by a set of men who,

Constitution. It is the only Constitution now in ten States of the Union, and what is it? It is simply this—the rule of the mility and nothing else. In order that t may not jar too much upon the nerves of a republican people to see eight milions of their fellow-citizens held down by the bayonet, they have brought in a great mass of thre or four millions of poor, ignorant, degraded black men, and set them up in a row, as it were, across the Southern States, and because they think you cannot see the bayonet behind conviction for felony. It arbitrarily and them, they say, "That is a republican form of government." How republican What is this republican form of government? Why, look at the condition of the law itself. those States. Suppose that almost all the voters in this Commonwealth should

of your government they now hold than | tion is made and a trial had judicially, according to the Constitution and the laws should of being elected King of Great no hold upon the esteem of the people, as they call them down there in their exa witness against himself." His refusal pressive, though slightly inelegant lan- produce his conviction, and seals his fore kept step and line in the fury of the called Plaza Prim, and the famous Plaza cannot command any of their respect ment was to prevent the party from beis that they have to be supported in their | guilt. To compel him to testify would violate this provision; and indirectly to make a refusal to testify a cause for pun-

It is only an evasion of the provision ited. Again, the act is essentially in the pariculars indicated, both a bill of attainder. or of pains and penalties, and an ex post facto law. In Cummings against the State of Missouri (4 Wal., 277,) a bill of attainder is defined to be a legislative act which inflicts punishment without a judicial trial. Field, Judge, in the opinion of the court, remarks : " In these cases, the legislative body, in addition to its egitimate functions, exercises the powers and office of judge; it assumes, in the language of the text-books, judicial magistracy; it pronounces upon the guilt of knew the white men had borne in silence he party without any of the forms or taunts such as they were not accustomed to safe guards or trial; it determines the sufficiency of the proofs produced, whether conformable to the rules of evilence or otherwise; and it fixes the an encounter which would redound to their legree of punishment in accordance with its own notions of the enormity of the offense." The learned Judge cites cases from British history, where bills of this character had been passed, and the court held that the second article of the Constitution of the State of Missouri, which required a test oath from priests and clergymen, in order that they might continue in the exercise of their professions and be allowed to preach and teach, constituted a bill of attainder, within the meaning of the provision of the Federal

Constitution prohibiting the States from passing bills of that character. The court also held that the clauses of the same article, in depriving priests and clergymen of the right to preach and teach, impose a penalty for acts which were innocent when they were committed and increase the penalty for certain public offenses, and in both particulars violate the prohibition of an ex post facto law. That they further violated that provision in altering the rules of evidence with respect to the proof of the acts specified; thus, in assuming guilt | They had evidently heard of the disturbinstead of the innocence of the parties, in requiring them to establish their innoence instead of requiring the government to prove their guilt, and declaring that their innocence can be shown only n one way, by an expurgatory oath. In cx parte Garland (4 Wal, 333), a

construction may be taken off the people ; that these soldiers may be taken away from between us, and that we-all of us South, white man as well as black man -the benefits of a union under the old If any inquisitive individual is disloyal enough to desire to know what has become the \$500,000,000 which we spend annually since the war has ended, and peace has ex-

mend him to read the following suggestive trolling. But besides, all oaths able which we clip from an exchange, reof an expurgatory character, especially named are the chief priests and mainprops when applied as a means of punishment for past acts, not at the of "let-us-have-peace" Radicalism, who own bonds, pay no taxes, and want to be time known to the law as criminal, have been regarded in all countries n modern times, as odious and inquisitorial, and passed as they usually are in times of high excitement, upon the return of cool judgment and calm reason have been condemned and repealed by legislative enactments. Such was the case in our State after the termination of the revolutionary struggle. Some laws of such character had been passed during that period; and even after its close, when peace had returned, rigid enactments were made, which excluded from the legal profession many eminent lawyers of that generation. A more enlightaned and liberal spirit, however, under the guidance of the most able statesmen and profound jurists of that day, finally prevailed, and those who had been banished from the country, were allowed to return, restored to the privileges of citizenship, by the repeal of the disabling laws. The man who differed from his neighbors and and expatriation in a foreign land, was Warmoth. allowed to resume his former position in the legal profession, where he commanded the respect, confidence and veneration of the entire community.

\$1,027,000 \$734,000,000 Volunteer companies are forming in the French papers openly accuse him of into explanation; that he was largely in friends admitted, and still admit to me, in all parts of Cuba, and offering their ser- it-to have given the utmnst encourage- terested in city notes, etc. They also found

THE NEW YORK DECISION.

The Rights of Electors. The New York Supreme Court con sists of five Republicans and three Democrats. The following important decision. to which we adverted yesterday, was the opinion of five of the Judges-three Republicans dissenting :

Miller, J .- This case involves the con-

stitutional validity of that portion of the act to provide for a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the State, which excludes from the privilege of voting all who refuse to take the test oath prescribed by the act in question (S. L. of 1867, chap. 194, sec. 2, p. 287.) I think that the oath in question was inconstitutional and invalid. The first subdivision of the tenth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States provides that "no State shall pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligations of contracts, or grant any title o nobility." This act declares that no person shall vote at the election for delegates to said convention who will not, if duly challenged, take and subscribe an oath that he has not done certain acts mentioned therein, and inflicts the penalty of political disfranchisement, without any preliminary examination or trial for a reusal to take said oath. Thus the citizen is deprived, upon declining of a right guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws, and one of the most inestimable privileges of a free government. There can be no doubt, I think, that to deprive a citizen of the privilege of exercising the elective franchise for any conduct of which he has previously been guilty, is to inflict a punishment for the act done. It imposes upon him a severe penalty, one which by the laws of this State is a part of the punishment inflicted after

summarily, and without any of the forms | all this, certainly not in the nature of men. of law, punishes for an offense created by When the act in question was passed by the Legislature, there was no law in this State which condemned or characterized the conduct which is punished in this act, by depriving the citizen of the right of suffrege. This law created a new crime, and makes an offerse which did not previously exist. It punishes for an act which was not a crime when com. mitted. Besides the statute in question, gle, and men were locked in a passionate in violation of the common law, pronounces judgment of condemnation with- | death. Above the moan and shout of the out evidence, without any opportunity to | angry combatants the sharp report of pistols defend against the charge, and without a sounded like the echoes of a skirmish line. trial. It makes the party the accuser of before the continuous roar of battle breaks himself, and his refusal to acquit himself on the ear. It was scarcely a minute, and for any cause his own condemnation. It | yet blood ran red on the streets, and dead punishes for an offense befere an accusaof the land. It compels him, in direct violation of the fifth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, "to be ing called upon as a witness of his own ishment, effects the very same purpose.

milar question was presented and it was neld that an act of Congress which excludes from practicing in the Federal ourts any attorney or counsellor who refuses to take a test oath, partakes of the nature of a bill of pains and penalies, and is subject to the constitutional nhibition against the passage of bills of attainder, as well as within the inhibition of the Constitution against the passage of an ex post facto law. The cases cited cover the question dis

cussed, and are decisive and con-

Bismark has fully recovered his health, and is about returning to Berlin. A great many persons still believe that his whole long sickness was feigned, and his preparations for a new great coup in German politics. He is thought-and private—the very men, too, who have vices to the Captain General. Order now denied the charge in public."

| vices to the Captain General. Order now denied the charge in public." | who have vices to the Captain General. Order now denied the charge in public. | who have prevails, even in Puerto Principe. | who have prevails, even in Puerto Principe. | who have prevails or the Captain General. Order now denied the charge in public. | who have prevails or the Captain General. Order now denied the charge in public. | who have prevails or the Captain General. Order now denied the charge in public. | who have prevails or the Captain General. Order now denied the charge in public. | who have prevails or the Captain General. Order now denied the charge in public. | who have prevails or the Captain General. Order now denied the charge in public. | who have prevails or the Captain General. Order now denied the charge in public. | who have prevails or the Captain General. Order now denied the charge in public. | who have prevails or the Captain General. Order now denied the charge in public. | who have prevails or the Captain General. Order now denied the charge in public. | who have prevails or the Captain General now denied the charge in public. | who have prevails or the Captain General now denied the charge in public. | who have prevails or the captain General now denied the charge in public. | who have prevails or the captain General now denied the charge in public. | who have prevails or the captain General now denied the charge in public now de

NEW SERIES---NO. 54. THE RIOT IN NEW ORLEANS.

Six Negroes Killed.

Two Wounded Mortally.

Terrible Excitement.

Negroes are Again the Aggressors.

About 10 o'clock last night, as the Work-ingmen's Club were serenading at the resi-dence of Mr. Thos. Hare, 165 Poydras street, they were passed by the Grant Col ored Club, marching down St. Charles street. As soon as the Workingmen finished their serenade they resumed their march down St. Charles, about forty paces in the rear of the negroes. From there to the corner of Canal the negroes constantly assailed them with offensive and insulting epithets. Asxious to avoid a difficulty the white men bore their taunts in silence, and preserved a demeanor which utterly precluded the idea of any hostile design. Reaching the corner of Canal street, the Colored Club divided, a part going up each side of the neutral ground, so as to keep the Workingmen constantly in their rear. This insult, too, was put up with, until Caronde-

let street was reached and passed. About half-way between Carondolet and Baronne streets, the negroes halted, and a part of them turned back, and thus brought their men face to face with the white club, At this juncture a negro broke from the ranks of his club, and rushed into the centre of the white club, shouting at the top of his voice " Come on, let's clean them It was not in human nature to endure

smarting under recent outrages and faunts borne in silence for an hour. A shot was fired by a negro from the rank of the returning party, which cut through the cap of a gentleman named Richardson. It was then that the white men returned the fire, and a general engagement ensued. There was a wild rush, a fearful mingling in a death struggle of the white and black element, and a quick and rapid discharge of fire-arms all along the line. The angry throng bent and swayed, in the mad strugembrace which held the issues of life and negroes lay stretched on the ground, a It was scarcely a second's time before six lay dead on the street, and two more were borne back by their fellows mortally wounded. The negroes fought wildly, and were evidently in mortal dread at the terri ble retribution they provoked. The white melee when men died by hundreds. They knew that the time had come to teach a lesson, and the least show of temerity would stimulate the negroes and their cowardly associates to drench the city in blood. There was, therefore, no giving

back and no wavering from the conflict While the head of the column of the Workingmen were thus engaged, the rear formed into line and marched to their support. It was at this moment the negroes fled. Broken and discomfited they ran in every direction. Although they had pro voked the conflict, and had been themselves the assailants, yet the attack ceased the very moment that resistance was at an end. They were not pursued, and no advantage taken of the victory gained. Througho the conflict the negroes numbered two to one. It was this excess of forces, no doubt, which incited them to the attack. They endure, and believed that they could with impunity advance another step in their hostile aggressions, and perhaps provoke advantage. In this they were mistaken. Short of actual violence, anything would have been put up with; but the people of New Orleans had too long and too seri ously suffered from the brutal insolence negroes, urged on as they are by cowardly whites, to permit their rights as citizen and their very manhood to be trampled in the dust. When assailed, they had a right

to resist: they did no more. The conflict began at the corner of Ca condelet, and extended as for up Canal as Burgundy street. Here it ceased. As far as heard from at twelve o'clock last night, six negroes were killed, two mortally wounded, and one slightly in-

pred. Among the whites a Mr. Richardson was wounded in the head slightly by a allet; a newsboy named Dooley was sho in the wrist, and a man named Ryan innred in the leg by a spent ball or glance

A few minutes after the riot ceased a large body of negroes, numbering about four hundred, marched up Basis and Rampart streets, from Congo Square, where a large Radical meeting had been held ance and had come to participate in it; bu before they reached the scene all had become quiet. They offered no violence to any one, and went on their way as if nothing had happened. At the present moment, 12 o'clock, all

appears to be quiet in the city. The streets are comparatively free from crowds, and no sign of a disturbance appears in any direction.

At midnight the wildest excitement pre vailed, and rumors flew thick and fast of conflicts in various portions of the city. company of United States cavalry pa troled the streets, but it would have take an army to have kept order in the excited state of public feeing. At the corner of Thalia and Camp streets a conflict occured between a mob of negroes and a few white men, in which one white man was shot through the body. He ran as far as the corner of Magazine and Melpomene streets where he fell. Another white man was shot and slightly wounded on Triton Walk.

Large bodies of men are gathering at ilmst every street corner, talking in angry excitement. The feelings of the populace seem thoroughly aroused, and it is not improbable that a conflict may again occur. It certainly will if any considerable body negroes appear on the streets,

HE RRIBERY AFFAIR IN THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE. The following is the substance of the dedopments in this matter, as reported by he New Orleans Bulletin: Mr. Lynch hinted at improper and disgraceful influences brought to bear upon nembers of the Legislature, and had read a document handed him by Geo. W. Medera, as follows:

House bill No. 156, to be paid when bonds are sold and city money purchased JNO. B. HOWARD. (Signed) Senator Lynch also mentioned, in connection with the alleged corrupt infl friends upon the great question of Ameria the name of John Newman, and a proffer can independence, after years of absence of \$50,000 to secure the signature of Gov.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20, 1868,-I hereby

agree to pay to bearer \$2000, out of profits

Mr. Braughn moved a committee be appointed to investigate the matter. The motion was adopted, and Messrs. Branghn, Bacon and Lynch were appointed on this

Mr. Braughn, from the special commi

reported that with Mr. Lynch he had found Mr. Medera in the hall, and found that the note handed by him to Mr. Lynch had been received by Medera from John I that all he cared for was to stay long Howard. This latter gentleman they found enough away from Berlin to complete in the Governor's office. Mr. Howard first denied the signature, but afterwards stated that it might be necessary for him to enter by John Newman, promising \$50,000 out Rainy.

of the profits of this bill, said Newman to be the financial agent—this sum in consid eration of legal services in having the bill passed, etc. This document bore three le-

gal stamps and was indorsed by John Howard. Williamson County Fair. The following premiums awarded in the Industrial Hall on Saturday, were crowded out in our editions of Sunday and yester-

VINTAGE. Catawba wine, premium to Dr Dan Ger-Apple brandy, premium to Matt Cortner, of Bedford county.

Peach brandy, premium to same

Isabella wine, premium to Dr. Dan Geran, of Williamson. Wine free from any other grape, pre-mium to Mrs J L Parkes, of Williamson. Strawberry wine, premium to Miss Mag-ie Scales, of Williamson. Blackberry wine, premium to Mrs John McEwen, of Williamson.

Strawberry cordial, premium to Mr John B McEwen, of Williamson. Blackberry cordial, premium to Mrs B Rozell, of Williamson. Cherry cordial, premium to same Peach cordial, premium to Mrs John B McEwen, of Williamson.

Pure cider, premium to Mrs J W Baugh. f Williamson. Mattress, premium to R Smith. Double seated buggy, premium to Coon Best display of wines, premium to Dr. Dau German, of Williamson. Turpin, of Maury county. Top buggy, premium to same. PANTRY. FINE ARTS. Mango pickles, premium to Miss Laura Massengale, of Davidson county.

francion.

Sweet peach pickle, premium to Mrs Jo W Baugh, of Williamson. Onion pickles, premium to Mrs Dan Perkins, of Williamson. Cucumber pickle, premium to Laura Massengale, of Davidson. Cabbage pickles, premium to Mrs Dan Perkins, of Williamson.

Tomato pickle, premium to Mrs Jo Baugh, of William Chopped pickle, premium to Miss Mary Tulloss, of Williamson. Brandy peaches, premium to George I Wilker of Williamson. Tomato catsup, premium to Mrs. John 3. McEwen, of Williamson,

Cucumber catsup, premium W Baugh, of Williamson Higdom pickles, premium to Mrs T DeGrafferneid, of Williamson. Cucumber sauce, premium to Mrs H Ewing, of Williamson hall. Sauer kraut, premium to Mrs M Lotz, of Williamson.

PRESERVES AND JELLIES Crab apple jelly, premium to Mrs Jo W Baugh, of Williamson. Apple butter, premium to same

Apple jelly, premium to Mrs H S Ew-Plum jelly, premium to Mrs John E McEwen, of Williamson. Fig preserves, premium to T Truitt, of Williamson county. Grape preserves, premium to Mrs Dan Perkins, of Williamson county. Grape jelly, premium to Mrs H S Ewing

f Williamson county. Cherry preserves, premium to Mrs J Sykes, of Williamson county. Blackberry preserves, premium to Wilkes, of Williamson county. Quince cheese, premium to Mrs Jno Ewing, of Williamson county Quince preserves, premium to Geo

Wilkes, of Williamson ocunty. Offince jelly, premium to same. Damson jelly, premium to Mrs H Ewing, of Williamson county. Citron, premium to same. Peach preserves, premium to Mrs Moore.

Pear preserves, premium to Mrs R A Tomato preserves, premium to Mrs Jo W Baugh, CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. Peaches, premium to Mrs R A Rozell.

Cherries, premium to same. Tomatoes, premium to same. MISCELLANEOUS Boiled ham, premium to Mrs W S Cam-

Loaf corn bread, premium to Mrs R Loaf wheat bread, premium to same. Biscuit without chemicals, premium to Mrs E C North.

Sorghum molasses, premium to Samuel Parman. Lady cake, premium to Mrs Sheehan. DAIRY AND HOUSEHOLD.

Butter, premium to Mrs W S Camp-Home made cheese, premium to Mrs eneral Ewell, of Maury county. a Hard Soap, premium to Mrs R A Rozell. Soft scap, premium to Mrs Jno B Mc-Tallow candles, premium to Mrs Jno I

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES. Plaid lincey, premium to Mrs R L Au-Flannel, premium to Beech & Manlove, Davidson county. Pair of blankets, premium to Mrs Juo B McEwen. Rag carpeting, premium to Miss Kittle

and wool carpet, premium to Mrs L Andrews. Woolen carpet, premium to Mis F M Lavender. Hair carpet, premium to Mrs W E Half hose, premium to Mrs Jno E Tul-Gloves or mits, premium to Mrs R A

Drilling, premium to Richland Mi'g o., of Giles county. Shirting, premium to same Ladies' dress, home spun and nome de, premium to Mrs Mary Edmondson. Cotton yarns, premium to J & W Parks, of Lawrence county. Hemp rope, premium to W J Briggs. Bagging, premium to same.

Cotton hose, premium to Mrs J L Parks. NEEDLEWORK. Silk quilt, premium to Mrs J L Parkes Worsted counterpain, premium to Mrs Belle Brownlow. Worsted quilt, premium to Mis Kitty Striped quilt, premium to Mrs E H Calico quilt, premium to Mrs J L arkes Childs Dress, premium to Mrs Jos Briggs

of Kentucky. Shirt, hand-made, premium to Mrs Jas Fancy Bonnet, premium to Mrs McFenill Rutherford county. Fancy hat, premium to Miss M Mort-Coat, premium to Mrs A W Moss. Pants, premium to Mrs M M Brandon.

CROTCHET WORK. Counterpaine, premium to Miss T Allen Maury county. Worsted tidy, premium to Miss Mary B Conner. Cotton tidy, premium to Miss M J Worsted lamp matts, premium to Miss Falla Gillice of Davidson county, Cotton lamp matts, premium to Miss M Braided Pillow cases, premium to Mrs C Beech of Davidson.

Silk, premium to Mrs Sykes. Parks. Cotton Emb, premium to Miss E R Martin, of Maury county, Thread-edge, premium to Mrs M Lotz. Inserting, premium to same. Braid Emb, premium to Mrs W E Con-

ningham. Guinea pig, premium to Miss Laura Massengale, of Davidson county. Dolls, premium to Miss Jennie Parker, Williamson county. Needle book, premium to Miss Etta An-Best specimen wool, premium to Mrs W Campbell.

Bee hives, premium to TH Jones & Co. ashville, Home made basket, premium to P I earson. Doll sacks, premium to Miss Anna Pugh Anna Trigg. Hemmed diamond, premium to Mrs R

MECHANICAL ARTS. Farm cart, premium to W S Campbell Two horse wagon, premium to E M Hill side plow, premium to F G Rat-

Two horse turning plow, premium to J One horse-plow, premium to Coon Carpin, of Maury county. Shovel plow, premium to T H Jones o., Nashville.

Harrow, premium to same. Cultivator, premium to Coon & Turpin, Maury county. Wheelbarrow, premium to French, An-erson & Co., or Nashville. Washing machines, premium to Palmer

Portable forge, premium to J M Cagce. Breach loading shot gun, premium to Andrew Johnson, of Davidson county. Thresher, premium to F T Fairbanks. Grain Drill, premium to T H Jones &

lo, of Nashville Wheat fan, premium to same. Corn sheller, premium to same. Straw cutter, premium to same. Horse shoes, premium to Stevens & Ladies' saddle, premium to Jacob Kidlor.

Bridle and martingale, premium to Cedar ware, premium to French, Anderon & Co., of Nashville. Leather, premium to Hamilton & Cun ingham, of Nashville. Pair boots, premium to Winstead & Bro. Nashville

Pair shoes, premium to same. Castings, premium to French, Anderson Co., Nashville. Painting and graining, premium to C M Fine beadstead, premium to Master Paul Lotz.

Portrait painting, premium to Mrs M C rozier, of Clarksville. Landscape, premium to same

Drawing, premium to J H Brandon. Animals in oil, premium to L R Long-Fruit in oil, premium to same, Crayon drawing, premium to Tennesse Female College. Drawing, residence, premium to J H

Specimen of sculpture, premium to Mas-Picture taken by sunlight, premium to altaman, of Nashville. Painting in water colors, premium to Mrs M C Crozier, of Clarksville. Landscape in oil, premium to Miss Mil-Fancy oil painting, premium to Tennes-

e Female College. Also a special premium to Tennesse Fenale College for best oil painting in the POULTRY. Gaines chickens, premium to M H Hambleton.

Chickens any breed, premium to Mrs W Campbell. Ducks, premium to John DeGraffenseld. Turkeys, premium to M H Hambleton. Peafowls, premium to Dr. J L Shy. Game chickens, premium to J E Owens. Geese, premium to M H Hambleton. FLOWERS.

Best display of flowers, premium to the Fancy seed dowers, premium to Mrs M Fancy worsted flowers, premium to Mrs fattie Bowman. Wax flowers, premium to Geo W Smith.

Best boquet, premium to'A G Prutt.

MISCELLANEOUS. Shell-work, premium to Mrs Huttie Sowman. Bead-work, premium to Mrs A Lotz. Hair-work, premium to Mrs J Louise, of Rustic Frame, premium to Miss Lizzie

Driver, of Davidson county. Best variety of flowers, premium to Hambleton & Shy. Feeder for thesher, premium to O H It will be seen by reference to the above entered the lists and bore off the palm.

that some of our fair ladies of Davidson Among the number we are pleased to notice Mrs. A. C. Beech, for "braided pillowcases;" Miss Lizzie Driver, for "rustic frame," and to Miss Laura Massengale, for the best mango pickles, cucumber pickles, and also for a nice guinea pig. Many of our business men were among

the recievers of handsome premiums lalso. GREAT FOREST FIRES. The Flames Traveling Five Miles an Hour. The Oregonian of Sept, 21, gives the fol-

owing account of the forest fires in Washington Territory : "A correspondent at Martin's Bladf, W I'., sends us the following information con cerning the destructive tires in the woods on the north side of the Columbia river. The are is more destructive and extends over a larger area than has ever before been known. On the morning of the 14th, as the family of our correspondent were sitting down to breakfast, a neighbor rushed in and informed them that the fire was rapidly approaching the dwelling. Leaving their breakfast untouched, they ran for a place of safety, and were barely in time to escape being cut off from retreat by the fire. They reached the residence of Mr. Martin, on the bluff. The woods for miles around the residence of Mr. Martin were a mass of flames. Meg, women and children all went to work with a will to save the buildings. The mill and other buildings belonging to Mr. Martin took fire a great many times; one of the buildings had a large hole burned in the roof, and it was only by the most strennous efforts that anything was saved. The fire ran through the orchard and burned nearly all of the funces on the place. Mr. Justice, whose place is half a mile from that of Mr. Martin, lost

everything-his house, sence, crops and verything completely swept away "The telegraph line is burned down for miles, and in some place: the wires have been melted for several feet by the heat. The wind created by the fire tore up fruit trees by the roots. Mr. Burk lost some fences and had the hardest kind of work to save his buildings. I learn that G. Love had to sit up all night and watch his houses, etc. Mr. Lewis Miller's place in the timber is all burnt up-rails, fences houses, etc. John Bogarths had a hard at the rate of at least five miles an hour for a time in the dry timber. The fire is still raging, and there is no telling the amount of damage it will do. The roads are fitted with fallen timber. The wind carried large pieces of bark fully one mile; leaves.

etc., were carried for at least three miles. BARES IN THE WOOD

A correspondent of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Times says that the town of Atkinson, in that State, was thrown into excitement on the 19th inst., by the announcement that two little children of Rufus Morse aged three and four and one-half years, were missing since early that morning, and though dozens of persons had searched for them several hours, no trace could be found of the missing babes. Before dark nearly all the inhabitants of Atkinson were en gaged in the search, young and old, rich and poor, all turned out. The moon set that evening about eight o'clock, but until about eleven the search was continued, but was fruitless. The parents were nearly distracted, but all efforts made failed to bring the slightest clue to the lost ones. When nearly all had given up and no hopes were entertained of their being found Tucked skirt, premium to Mrs J L that night, a Hampstend man, named Tristam Little, plunged into a swamp about one and a half miles from the hours of Moree, and there, in about a foot of mu and water, found the little ones exhaused and almost dead. The three-year old was about half immersed in the Water and wasleeping with its head resting on a log-How they came there they cannot tell, ex cept that the four-year old says he kept going and thought he saw a light which he tried to reach.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, through its President, has entered a protest against any further payment of the tax levied by the last Legislature of Delaware on travel, and its refusal to longer collect it from travelers crossing the State, those Diamond tucking, premium to Miss entering it from other States, or leaving it for other States. The United States Supreme Court has already decided the tax on travelers by States to be illegal.

## WASHINGTON

# Delay of the Minister to Mexico.